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TEXTES ET LANGAGES DE L'ÉGYPTE PHARAONIQUE

CENT CINQUANTE ANNÉES DE RECHERCHES

1822 — 1972

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H O M M A G E À
JEAN-FRANÇOIS
CHAMPOLLION

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INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE DU CAIRE

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INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE DU CAIRE



NUMBERING SYSTEMS OF THE CAIRO MUSEUM⁽¹⁾

Bernard V. BOTHMER

In almost every museum the numbering system, or scheme used for the registration of objects, is a source of headaches for the professional scholar and of bewilderment to the visitor. The Cairo Museum is no exception, as it is possible to read on a statue and its base as many as three different numbers, sometimes in addition to a fourth which has been crossed out. If, in applying for information or for a photograph, or in referring to a particular object in print, merely one of these three or four numbers is chosen at random, and, without qualifying prefix (C.G., J.E., K., M., S., T., or T.R.), simply mentioned as Cairo number so-and-so, the confusion is often acute and it is hard to identify the monument in question.

As one who has read his way more often through the printed and hand-written inventories of the Cairo Museum than he cares to admit, this writer merely wishes to give a few hints which will save work for those who are to follow and facilitate matters for whoever may have to refer to a Cairo Museum object by number.

There are at least seven types of numbers encountered in the Museum, two of which can be disposed of fairly rapidly. Statues and other monuments found in the famous cachette at Karnak were given a number on the spot, often referred to as K. number or Karnak number, before being shipped to Cairo. Many of these numbers are still visible today, often written on the object with yellow oilpaint. Legrain, who discovered the cachette in 1904, left no list of his finds though he refers to these numbers in print as *numéro du Journal des Fouilles*. Many Karnak

⁽¹⁾ This article constitutes a re-edited, corrected, and amplified version of a note published first in *Newsletter* no. 22 (1956) of the American Research Center in Egypt. Thanks are due to its present Director, Mr. John Dorman, for permission to reprint

parts of the earlier article in this updated form.

For an excellent account of the complex numbering systems of the Département des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Louvre, see Paule Kriéger in *RdE* 12 (1960), pp. 93-97.

statues from this great find are without K. numbers, while in other instances the same K. number appears on two different statues, one of which is referred to in print by still another K. number also doubly employed. A concordance of known K. numbers and their corresponding Cairo Museum registration numbers is found pasted into the end of volume 7 of the *Journal d'Entrée*.

Also the finds from the tomb of Tutankhamen were numbered separately by the excavator, and these numbers appear with the objects on display and in the current edition of the guidebook. They are referred to as T. numbers. Still, each object from the tomb of Tutankhamen has its proper registration number (*Journal d'Entrée* nos. 60664-62762 b) in the main inventory of the Cairo Museum. Porter and Moss unfortunately do not list the Tutankhamen objects by the T. numbers of the Cairo Museum by which each item on view can be readily identified, but by Howard Carter's field numbers which refer to his notes in Oxford and thus are useless for ready reference to the average reader. These numbers appear in bold face on pages 569-586 of *Topographical Bibliography...* I, Part 2 (1964), whereas the T. numbers can be found in square brackets after the entry *Descr. somm. [. . .]*. There are also many other finds with excavator's numbers, and since they are sometimes rather prominent on the object, care has to be taken to quote the Cairo number, and not the number which refers to a long-lost object register drawn up in the field.

There are mainly four types of museum numbers in use, and the most important one is that under which the object was originally inscribed in the inventory of the Cairo Museum, the often quoted *Journal d'Entrée*. Theoretically every object has a J.E. number. If it was entered only temporarily, or if in the course of a revision it was found to lack such a number, it was given a Yardbook, or Temporary Register, number. If a monument has been published, or was to be published, in a volume of the *Catalogue Général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*, it bears in addition a Cat. Gén. number. If it is quoted or discussed in Maspero's *Guide* of 1915 or in any subsequent editions of the *Guide du Visiteur*, it may have also a number under which it can be found in the guidebook. As a rule, the reference 'Cairo 150' is meant to refer to its number in the published volume of the *Catalogue Général* which can be found in libraries all over the world. But in order to avoid ambiguity, one should be more accurate and refer to *Journal d'Entrée* numbers by prefacing them with J.E. (or J.) and to *Catalogue Général* numbers by a qualifying

C.G. Guidebook numbers are best referred to in connection with the letter M. (for Maspero), whereas Temporary Register numbers need no special identification because of their unmistakable nature as will be seen below.

Journal d'Entrée. This is the main inventory, the register of the Cairo Museum, in which each object was to be entered as soon as it reached the Museum. The entries consist of number, material, a brief description, measurements, provenance, excavator's number if any, and sometimes a file reference in the case of objects which came to the Museum as the result of administrative action. In addition, the present location, or position within the Museum, is noted in pencil so as to permit a change if the object should be moved to another place. In recent years small photographs have been pasted into the registry books which permit easy identification.

In practice, however, many objects were not given a number until long after they had come to the Museum, and for nearly a thousand pieces the only provenance reference is that the piece in question was found in the office of such and such a curator «on the top shelf». Some of the most important monuments of the Cairo Museum thus lack a vital bit of information, known to all when the object first came to Cairo and lost with the passing of the years. Some objects have been entered twice, which makes for an elaborate system of cross-references, and in such cases it is preferable to use the lower, earlier, number as that entry tends to be more correct. As happens in all museums, some objects have disappeared over the years, and there is evidence that at one time sizeable pieces could be bought through the Salle de Vente, which no longer exists today, after they had been properly accessioned by the Museum. In recent years all entries have been made with meticulous care, and the identification by means of a small photograph lessens the danger that the same object will be re-entered if found without its number. In the early volumes there are some blocks of numbers which have never been used because they were set aside for purposes not known today. All objects, incidentally, are also listed individually on 3 x 5 inch (7,5 x 12,5 cm.) position cards which are filed under their present location in the Museum. These cards bear only the number(s) of each object and a brief description, but tend to have more information as to provenance and bibliography than the main registration in the *Journal d'Entrée*, the latter being considered the permanent record which

should not be changed. The position cards are kept in wooden file drawers which are housed in steel cabinets flanking the entrance to the Journal d'Entrée office. They are arranged by gallery, and in order to consult them one first has to ascertain the number of the gallery in which a given object is exhibited or stored. Gallery numbers are prefaced by the letters R (Rez-de-Chaussée) or P (Premier Étage) and run from 1 to 51 on the first floor (R) and from 1 to 57 on the second floor (P). Position references such as Arcade and Garden pertain to objects stored or exhibited out of doors on the premises of the Museum.

The Journal d'Entrée consists of folio ledgers, at present 19 in number, handwritten in ink and pencil. If an object has been published in the *Catalogue Général* the corresponding C.G. number is entered in red in the right-hand margin. Numbers preceded by «ø» refer to photographs filed by the system on which we reported in *Newsletter* no. 21. In the early years after the Journal d'Entrée was begun, the annual accessions were listed by number in the *Bulletin de l'Institut égyptien*, and two of the three index volumes to the *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* list those numbers which have been mentioned in articles in the *Annales*.

The following list is meant to give a rough idea of the numerical contents of each volume of the Journal d'Entrée and of the year during which the respective item was entered in the inventory, which is by no means always the year in which it came to the Cairo Museum. It is even less the year in which an object came to light. For instance the great find made in the tomb of Neferu-ptah at Hawara in 1956 was not entered in the Journal d'Entrée until 1964 (J.E. 90152-90207).

J.E. no.	1-3360	Year : 1858	Vol. 1
	3361-6138	1859	1
	6139-7040	1860	1
	7041-13427	1860	2
	13428-17932	1861	2
	17933-20452	1862	2
	20453-21348	1863	2
	21349-21770	1863	3
	21770b-22044	1872	3
	22045-22153	1873	3
	22154-22229	1874	3

J.E. no.	22230-22260	Year : 1875-1880	Vol. 3
22261-22264	(22265-24999)	(not given) (numbers not used)	3
25000-25169	1881	4	
25170-25244	1882	4	
25245-25486	1883	4	
25487-26277	1884	4	
26278-26299	1886 (<i>sic</i>)	4	
(26300-26373)	(numbers not used)		
26374-26425	1885 (<i>sic</i>)	4	
26426-27492	1886	4	
27493-28565	1887	4	
28566-28594	1887	5	
28595-28691	1888	5	
28692-29108	1889	5	
29109-29191	1890	5	
29192-29804	1891	5	
29805-30271	1892	5	
30272-30770b	1893	5	
30771-30996	1894	5	
30997-31308	1895	5	
31309-31628	1896	5	
31629-31961	1897	5	
31962-32005	1897	6	
32006-33030	1898	6	
33031-34050	1899	6	
34051-34677	1900	6	
34678-35319	1901	6	
35320-35469	1902	6	
35470-35860	1902	7	
35861-36573	1903	7	
36574-37640	1904	7	
37641-38273	1905	7	
38274-38827	1906	7	
38828-39335	1907	7	
39336-39511	1907	8	
39512-40730	1908	8	
40731-41790	1909	8	
41791-42995	1910	8	
42996-43350	1911	8	

J.E. no.	Year :	Vol.
43351-43876	1912	8
43877-43942	1913	8
43943-44716	1913	9
44717-45297	1914	9
45298-45497	1915	9
45498-45939	1916	9
45940-46218	1917	9
46219-46414	1918	9
46415-46497	1919	9
46498-46789	1920	9
46790-47155	1921	9
47156-47209	1922	9
47210-47536	1922	10
47537-48030	1923	10
48031-48867	1924	10
48868-49623	1925	10
49624-50246	1926	10
50247-51889	1927	10
51890-51972	1927	11
51973-52519	1928	11
52520-52670	1929	11
52671-55317	1930	11
55318-56369	1931	11
56370-57202	1931	12
57203-59284	1932	12
59285-60640	1933	12
60641-60663	1934	12
60664-64826	1934	13
64827-65914	1935	14
65915-66710	1936	14
66711-68751	1937	14
68752-68958	1938	14
68959-71602	1938	15
71603-72206	1939	15
72207-74207	1940	15
74208-83610	1940	16
83611-85630	1940	17
85631-85739	1941	17
85740-86146	1942	17
86147-86753	1943	17

J.E. no.	Year :	Vol.
86754-87192	1944	17
87193-87296	1945	17
87297-87944	1946	17
87945-88465	1947	17
88466-88493	1947	18
88494-88736	1948	18
88737-88887	1949	18
88888-89083	1950	18
89084-89280	1951	18
89281-89376	1952	18
89377-89554	1953	18
89555-89565	1954	18
none	1955	
89566-89617	1956-1958	18
89618-89731	1959-1961	18
89732-89765	1962	18
89766-89961	1963	18
89962-90255	1964-1965	18
90256-90899	1965-1966	18
90900-91087	1967	18
91088-91225	1968	18
91226-91425	1969	18
91426-91522	1970	18
91523-91714	1971	18
91715-91796	1971	19
91797-92082	1972	19
92083-92592	1973	19
92593-	1974	19

Temporary Register. This Yardbook, as it has also come to be known, was begun in 1914. Its purpose is twofold. First, it serves as register for those objects whose Journal d'Entrée number is not known, but which are presumed to have been properly registered in the past. Once the J.E. number of an object registered in the Yardbook has been rediscovered, the latter number is crossed out and in the Temporary Register, equated to the corresponding J.E. number. Often the Yardbook number is more prominent on a monument than the J.E. number, but the cross reference in the Temporary Register makes it easy to find the original entry in the main inventory.

The second purpose of the Yardbook is merely of a temporary nature. Many objects were brought to the Museum in lots, such as boxes full of bones, pot sherds, fragments of inscriptions and the like, which were to await sorting, restoration, or eventual disposal. These lots were given T.R. numbers with the intention of registering eventually in the *Journal d'Entrée* only those pieces which were considered important. Also, objects which were taken abroad by the excavator for study or restoration were given a temporary number until the time when they would be returned and could be entered in the permanent register.

Yardbook numbers are of a characteristic nature and do not require any qualifying letters since they are written thus : $\frac{29}{14} \frac{9}{5}$, meaning the 5th object entered on 29 September 1914; sometimes also written 29/9/14/5. Over the years a systematic revision of all objects in the Museum has been made and thus one often finds that objects in approximately the same position bear successive Yardbook numbers. At present there are 11 folio ledgers of Temporary Register; the number of objects and lots entered is estimated to amount to about 20,000. Needless to add that over the years the original entries have been reduced by finding more and more of the missing J.E. numbers which can be attributed to an object in the Temporary Register.

Catalogue Général. When nearly half a century ago Ludwig Borchardt conceived the splendid plan of publishing in extenso all monuments of the Cairo Museum, which were then being prepared for transfer from their temporary sojourn in a Giza palace to the present building, he began by assigning to each class of objects a block of numbers, as he explains in his very readable account entitled *Die Entstehung des Generalkataloges ... 1897-1899* (Berlin, 1937). By making sufficient allowance for later additions to each class the continuation of the gigantic publication was envisaged from the beginning, and the large number of volumes which have appeared since the early years of the century show how well organized and farsighted an undertaking this cataloguing venture has proven to be.

Borchardt and his youthful colleagues began by numbering each object consecutively with a number from the block assigned to that particular class, and these are the numbers under which they are published in the respective volumes of the *Catalogue Général*. Thus, as every Egyptologist knows, Cairo 1-1294 are statues, 11001-12000 are archaic objects, 20001 and following are stelæ of the Middle

Kingdom, and so on. The scholars who were to publish the various volumes assigned to them numbered for the *Catalogue Général* those objects which they actually found in the Museum and did not concern themselves with objects inscribed in the *Journal d'Entrée* which could not be found or identified at the time of the numbering. Each object, therefore, was physically available when it was recorded for the *Catalogue*, and many of them were identified only much later with entries in the *Journal d'Entrée* believed to be missing.

As a rule the number was written in red on the object itself at the time of recording, but in later years red paint does not seem to have been readily available at all times, and thus one finds white as well as black *Catalogue Général* numbers on some objects, sometimes, but not always, preceded by a helpful *Cat.*, *C.*, or *C.G.*. By going through the published volumes, copying the numbers which appear on the title page and in the index on slips, and filing the slips in numerical order, it is easy to make for oneself a handy file of published *Cat. Gén.* numbers for quick reference. The student who works far from Cairo is, however, baffled when he finds that often reference is made to a *Cat. Gén.* number which, though it may appear on the object itself, cannot be identified from a publication; yet appears to represent a published number. This mystery is easily explained by the fact that many objects were numbered for publication in the *Catalogue Général*, but that the particular manuscript was never published, that the author died, or abandoned the work, before he had time to prepare the manuscript, or that a class of objects was thus numbered before a candidate for their publication appeared on the horizon. In these cases it is preferable to quote objects by their *Journal d'Entrée* or Temporary Register number rather than by the number referring to a non-existent volume of the *Catalogue Général*.

This writer has, for his own use, prepared a sketchy list of *Catalogue Général* numbers for which no printed volume exists, leaving out the published items as well as the vacant numbers, of which there are many. He gratefully acknowledges the help given to him by Dr. 'Abdel Qader Selim, First Curator of the Cairo Museum. Sources for the information listed below are the annotated handcopy of the *Catalogue Général* in the curatorial offices of the Museum, an old typed list (rather faulty even with regard to published numbers) once on display in the *Journal d'Entrée* office, and the position book which lists objects by *Cat. Gén.* number and gives their location within the Museum. The existing manuscripts have not been

consulted, and thus the list may contain a number of errors. The titles, too, are not consistent and have been culled from various sources since there is no uniform index available. In short, the numbers assigned to objects and thus far not published in one of the printed volumes of the *Catalogue Général* read as follows:

C.G. nos. 1791-2000	Borchardt, Foundation deposits, models and tools
2001-3425	Bissing, Tongefässer (partly printed)
4741-4797	Reisner, Tell el Amarna tablets
6030-6294	Chassinat, Seconde trouvaille (cont'd)
9501-9711	Wilcken, Ostraka
16001-16330	Borchardt, Foundation deposits
17101-17129	Kuentz, Pyramidia
19500-19566	Bissing, Jewelry of Queen Aah-hotep
20781-21000	Moret (then Clère), Stèles du Moyen Empire
26350-26665	Edgar, Terra-cotta lamps
26666-27424	Edgar, Terra-cotta statuettes
28127-28300	Lacau, Sarcophages (cont'd)
32801-32970	Edgar, Terra-cotta objects
32971-33000	Perdrizet, Terres cuites
34190-35000	Lacau, Stèles (cont'd)
35001-36000	Keimer, Flore
40001-41000	Dyroff, Papyrus funéraires
42251-43226	Legrain (then Kuentz), Statues
43228-44000	Perdrizet, Terres cuites (cont'd)
44701-45202	Bénédite, Objets de toilette (cont'd)
54001-54310	Moret (then Kuentz), Linteaux de portes et montants
57001-57212	Moret, Ancien Empire
58001-59000	Golénischeff, Papyrus hiératiques (partly printed)
68001-68197	Bénédite, Jeux
69001-69099	Bénédite, Objets d'écriture

Thus, theoretically at least, any Cairo number cited which does not occur in the above list and which is not found in one of the published volumes of the *Catalogue Général*, should be a *Journal d'Entrée* number or a number referring to the guidebook for visitors.

Guide. Since the early days of the Museum, when it was still located at Boulaq, a descriptive guidebook for visitors had been published, and in order to facilitate the tour of the galleries and quick reference to the printed

text in the presence of a monument, each important piece was given a number which was pasted to, or nailed on, the base or simply painted on a small wooden block which was set on the floor. With each move of the Museum, first to Giza and later to Cairo, and with the acquisition of major monuments, renumbering of the objects was undertaken as soon as the current edition of the *Guide du Visiteur* became exhausted. Much care was taken to number the objects consecutively as one encountered them on a tour of the galleries; and the guidebook grew in size, and numbers had to be switched from one object to the next up to the edition of 1915, which like several preceding it, had been prepared by Gaston Maspero. It is a very readable book still today, full of useful information, and sometimes, especially with regard to provenances, much more reliable than what can be gleaned from the *Journal d'Entrée*. With this *Guide* of 1915 the numbering for visitors became standardized and has no longer been changed every so often. In other words, a statue referred to under no. 857 in the *Guide* of 1915 still bears this number on its base today and can be looked up under the same number in the guidebook presently for sale. As new objects of outstanding interest were placed on exhibition they were given successive guidebook numbers far exceeding the highest number used by Maspero. But the numerical order could no longer be maintained in a tour of the galleries, and thus the latest accessions in the Old Kingdom gallery bear numbers over 6000 although other objects in the immediate vicinity, which have been in the Museum for more than 60 years, all bear numbers under 1000. On the whole it can be noticed that the guidebooks published before World War I show a much more enlightened attitude toward the casual visitor than those published after 1915, in spite of the fact that in the last quarter of a century many more efforts are allegedly being made to win over the visitor and to satisfy his curiosity. In quoting *Guide* numbers, which as a rule are not written on the object itself, it is suggested to preface them by M. (for Maspero who established the present guidebook numbering). A concordance of M. numbers and J.E. (or C.G.) numbers has never been published; typed copies can be consulted at the Griffith Institute in Oxford and at the Wilbour Library of Egyptology in Brooklyn.

Special Inventory. There is yet another, rather recent, numbering system which has to be mentioned because it figures prominently in many galleries of the Cairo Museum. Its numbers are not written on the

objects, but rather displayed on pieces of cardboard (often white on black) or written with chalk on pedestals, bases, walls and shelf boards. These S. numbers refer to ledgers kept by the curators in charge of a given gallery or section of the Museum and run consecutively throughout the area in his or her care. They also appear in black and red pencil on the position cards. The system originated in 1959-1960 when the late Selim Hassan (1886-1961) was Chief Advisor at the Cairo Museum and made an inventory of all objects on hand. The Special Inventory ledgers are kept by each curator individually; they go by S. number, identify the object, give its other numbers (J.E., C.G. or T.R. as the case may be) and are accompanied by a small photograph of each item which renders them far more useful than the older volumes of the *Journal d'Entrée* which lack this visual means of identification. At the time of this writing (January, 1974) the objects of the Cairo Museum were in the custody of the curators as follows :

Dr. Henri Riad	Jewelry, Hetepheres, Tutankhamen
Dr. 'Abdel Qader Selim	Coins, Papyri, New Kingdom
Dr. Dia' Abu Ghazi	Predynastic, Old Kingdom
Mr. Ibrahim el-Nawawi	Manuscripts, Papyri, Mummies, Scarabs, Priests of Amun
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Mohsen	Late Period, Hellenistic, Roman
Mrs. Mahasin Nassar	Middle Kingdom
Mrs. Saniya Abdel Aal	(deputy of Dr. Riad).

un grave problème d'édition. Là encore, les vieilles habitudes évolueront, le chercheur devra recourir à des outils plus modernes, comme des consoles (machines à écrire ou écrans cathodiques) reliées à un ordinateur; ainsi les index ne seraient plus édités, mais seulement consultés.

Dans une direction plus prospective, il faut signaler les tentatives qui ont été faites pour utiliser l'ordinateur dans l'assemblage de fragments de monuments ou d'objets. Si ces tentatives ont eu peu de succès, c'est sans doute qu'elles étaient prématuées, les mécanismes de pensée du chercheur faisant le même travail n'ayant pas été suffisamment analysés; on peut songer que dans un avenir plus ou moins lointain cette tâche pourra être réalisée par l'ordinateur, au moins pour une bonne partie, notamment lorsque le nombre des fragments sera important. Un autre domaine possible est celui de la grammaire; les expériences actuelles souffrent d'être partielles, parce que le dépouillement encore manuel est fort long, et la présentation des résultats devra être améliorée si l'on veut qu'ils profitent à d'autres qu'à l'auteur lui-même. Sur le plan historique enfin, il serait intéressant et envisageable d'enregistrer nombre d'informations afin d'en déduire des relations et donc une meilleure connaissance de l'enchaînement des faits historiques.

Il apparaît donc nettement qu'à l'heure actuelle, les moyens modernes et en particulier l'informatique, peuvent se charger d'une grande partie de ce qu'était encore récemment le travail du scribe. Mais il est évident aussi que l'ordinateur ne remplacera jamais l'intelligence du savant. Ce dernier doit cependant être attentif et se consacrer de plus en plus à des travaux nobles en laissant à la machine les travaux mécaniques. L'informatique n'est qu'un moyen, mais un moyen qu'il faut savoir utiliser, de peur de voir l'égyptologue rester un scribe en plein 20^e siècle.

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3. Kurt Sethe : *Die altägyptischen Pyramidentexte*, Leipzig (1908-1922).
4. T.G. Allen : *Occurrences of Pyramid Texts*, Chicago 1950.
5. Gustave Jéquier : *La Pyramide d'Oudjebten*, Le Caire 1928.
—— : *Les Pyramides des reines Neit et Apouit*, Le Caire 1933.
—— : *La Pyramide d'Aba*, Le Caire 1935.
—— : *Le monument funéraire de Pépi II*, Le Caire 1936.
6. Jean Sainte Fare Garnot : « Nouveaux textes de la Pyramide de Téti », *Mélanges Mariette*, tome XXXII, Le Caire 1961.

On pourra aussi consulter les ouvrages et articles suivants (cette liste n'étant pas limitative) :

— Etablissements d'index et analyse de textes :

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- J. Leclant et A. Heyler : « La constitution du répertoire d'épigraphie méroïtique (REM) et l'enregistrement des textes par les voies de l'informatique », in *Dokumentation ägyptischer Altertümer*, Tagung vom 16. bis 17. Juli 1969 in Darmstadt, Darmstadt 1970.
- A. Heyler, J. Leclant, E. Maretti et G.P. Zarri : « Problèmes relatifs à l'enregistrement et au traitement de documents épigraphiques rédigés dans une langue très imparfaitement connue, le méroïtique », in *Archéologie et calculateurs, Problèmes sémiologiques et mathématiques*, Marseille 7-12 avril 1969, Paris 1970.

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1962 Wolfhart Westendorf, Grammatik / der medizinischen Texte.

Grundriss der Medizin der alten Ägypter VIII.

Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1962 : LVII-399 p., 17 × 24 cm.

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